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- Twelve Pages -

It was an excellent convention and it die

is larger than a "combine" of silver-mine

Now let every real Bepublican go into the work of the campaign in earnest. Everybody is interested in it for his own sake.

to have ignored the organization of which Mr. Holt is chairman, probably by the direction of Governor Matthews.

Major McKinley was nominated not by the work of so-called managers, but be cause a majority of Republican voters were determined to have him.

If a number of those persons who have been finding fault with the Journal the last three months can now do anything to help the Republican cause, they should try.

No higher tribute was ever bestowed upon a man in private life than that which Mr. Depew bestowed upon General Harrison in putting Mr. Morton in nom-

Yes, we shall hear a good deal of th senseless epithet of "goldbug," but, thank the Lord, no one can turn his back upon the Republican party and in contempt hiss

ator Teller out of the convention. Fourteen of them represented States which gave their seven votes to the Populist can didate for President.

The State of New Jersey will bring to the Republican ticket ten electoral votes, three more than the silver-producing States gave General Harrison in 1892 on Senator Teller's "satisfactory platform."

Now that Buskirk, Romus Stuart and that clique are the chosen supporters of the Governor, no Republican can afford to go with them to boom him. State pride should keep them out of such company.

Because every man who has any political Major McKinley was sure of the nomination, the announcement is not received with demonstrations of the red-fire va-

If those persons who have growled because the Journal has not printed a Mc-

The Indiana delegation was very unaniis in spite of the fact that half its bers were not under instructions. It only solid for McKinley, but was as one man for sound money and a fearless avowal of its faith.

The casting out of Addicks, the Dela ware pretender, who, when he could not chase his way into the Senate, pre vented the election of a Republican, was one of the many good things which the St. Louis convention did.

All things considered, the thousands of Republicans in the convention treated the vention of any other party would not have permitted them to speak after they had declared a purpose to leave the party.

The free-silver delegates who walked out of the St. Louis convention denied that they were leaving the Republican party and insisted that the party had left them. When the Indian could not find his wigwam it was not he who was lost, but his

The defection of a few delegates or the ospective loss of a few silver States ild not deter the Republican party n. There are times when it is better to be right than to be successful, though in this care the Journal believes that Republican success depends on being right.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, of New York, and Senator Corman are reported as having decided to go to the Democratic national reason with the free-silver majority. As they may induce them to adopt a straddle, Matthews should supply his backers with a large number of copies of his different views on the issue.

rate of interest unless they know the debt will be paid in good money.

M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

The action of the St. Louis convention is new proof that, in the main, our system of nominating conventions furnishes the best practical means of carrying out the popular will, which is the cornerstone of popular government. No nominating convention, whether city, county, district, State or national, can be expected to 5 cts | satisfy everybody's first choice. It is enough if its action is dictated by principle, de-...... \$1.00 | fensible on solid grounds and acceptable to the majority of the party which the convention represents. A system which secures these results is a good one.

The nomination of ex-Governor McKinley has been clearly foreshadowed for some time past. His peculiar identification with a great principle made him as nearly a popular party idol as any American now living, and his public record and private life and character were such as him an inevitable candidate. He is a selfnade man in the large sense that he owes own merits, his native ability and his loyalty to principle and to duty. As a soldier, a citizen, a Representative in Congress, Governor of his native State and in the more sacred relations of private life, he has given evidence that he possesses the finest qualities of true manhood and American citizenship. Such a man is a worthy recipient of the highest honors that popular government can confer. The Journal will not challenge the credulity of its readers by asserting that Mr. McKinley was its overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and deserves and should receive the hearty support not only of all Republicans, but of all who believe in protecting Amer-The Republican party has shown that it of maintaining the financial integrity of also pledged the party's candidate and the | individual favoritism. party itself to a line of action which should

Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, is an ex- are determined to re-establish. cellent one. Besides being Mr. McKinley's own choice as a running mate, he is en-Mr. Clark's silver State committee seems | tirely worthy to be the choice of the party. Though comparatively unknown in national | that they should be linked together. This politics, especially in the West, he stands very high in business and political circles of the East and his name will add as much strength to the ticket in that portion could have been nominated. The ticket is a strong one personally, and the platform

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

No Republican convention has adopted tariff utterance so elaborate as that adopted at St. Louis; but never before has the party been able to justify the doctrine of protection by the experience of the country with free trade in the products of important industries. During the three years the country has had an experi- prosperity as surely as day follows night. ence with the Democratic heresy of free trade, or revenue tariff, which places the Republican policy and the experience of the country under it in most emphatic contrast. The St. Louis platform uses this experience to great advantage, making the party declaration upon the tariff an unanswerable argument for the life-long policy of the Republican party. It will be further noted that the platform does not declare for the restoration of any previous tariff or for special schedules, but declares that the duties imposed by the tariff of the Republican party shall be based upon the "uncompromising principle of can labor and industry." The declaration of the platform for the reciprocity of the Harrison administration, also justified by

The money plank is so clear that no one can misunderstand it. It is a declaration for the same kind of bimetallism that the Republicans in Congress favored in the Allison-Bland law and declared for in their platforms of 1830, and until the present time-bimetallism by international agreement, the only bimetallism that is possible. Having to choose between a gold and lects that which it found when it came into power in 1861, which it revived with three months will now do what they can its restoration of specie resumption in 1879. for the Republican cause, they will find a and which has been the measure of values during the past seventeen years-the periof the Nation's greatest prosperity. A ways opposed to repudiation, the Republican convention has declared against silver monometallism, which would defraud mi lions of creditors without giving the mass of debtors any advantage-a money basis which would rob labor by paying its wages in dollars deprived of full purchase power. When the practical and sensible people of the country come to understand the issue they will approve the Republican declaration at the polls.

As a whole, the platform is an admirable exposition of the national policy of the Re publican party, broad and comprehensive wise and progressive. In tone and temper it is admirable. It is the expression of express them have found no necessity to argue with epithet.

GEN. WALLACE AND THE MONEY PLANK.

Among the Indiana delegates to the Louis convention none attracted more at tention than Gen. Lew Wallace. The auther of "Ben-Hur" would attract attention in any assemblage of intelligent people but in addition to this General Wallace's early and outspoken declaration in favor of a gold standard money plank was one of the notable incidents of the convention. All the circumstances conspired to give the declaration peculiar importance, and in addition to attracting honorable attention to General Wallace himself, it had distinct effect in determining the attitude of the Indiana delegation and the action of convention on the money question These might have been the same without General Wallace's declaration, but, in view of all the circumstances, there is reason to of the convention. As General Wallace

away without doing so. As far as I am

SOME STRONG POINTS.

go tearing through the ranks of the Democratic party like chain shot. Take, for example, this picture of Democratic con-

It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In the administrative management it has ruthlesssacrificed indispensable revenue, eked out ordinary current running expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund. awned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad fect of its policy it has precipitated panic. blighted industry and trade with prolonged ression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market.

what every intelligent American knows. All Republicans will give their hearty approval to the declaration which pledges renewed allegiance to the policy of protection, the operation of which is set forth as

This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it uts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign de mand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its responsible appl cation it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic poly, to sectional discrimination and

Every clause of that sentence is a big command the unqualified approval of every | truth in a small nutshell and the statement as a whole is an admirable presentation of The nomination for Vice President of the benefits of a policy which the people

As reciprocity has become inseparably connected with protection as a means of restoring national prosperity it was proper facturers and business men, as follows: Protection and reciprocity are twin meas-

down both and both must be reestablished. Protection for what we prouce: free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal open markets for us in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up do mestic industry and trade and secures our own markets for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

A faithful adherence to the policy outlined by these declarations and the maintenance of our currency system on a gold basis will result in a restoration of national

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

The Democratic party, at its national convention in 1864, declared the war for the Union a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. At that time, as a result of the efforts of disloyal schemers, there was a pretty strong sentiment of that kind in some of the Northern States, and the Democratic party believed that, if encouraged, it would develop very rapidly and become strong enough to control the presidential election. In other words, it sought to utilize the prevailing disloyalty of the times for the purpose of the protection and development of Ameri- gaining power and tried to take advantage man. of what it believed to be a rising popular clamor to compel the government to sub-

In the same year that the Democratic party made the declaration above stated the Republican party declared that "it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority." The election that followed showed that the Democratic party had greatly overestimated the strength of the disloyal sentiment and that its appeal to the people of the North ment was utterly futile. Mr. Lincoln carried twenty-two States and received 212 electoral votes, while McClellan carried three States and received twenty-one elecprinciple the political situation at

present resembles that of 1864. The Democratic party, noting the prevalence of strong free silver sentiment in portions o he country, is about to appeal to it it will enable them to carry the presidenial election. Believing that the present popular clamor for the free and independent coinage of silver offers an opportunity for getting control of the government, they propose to adopt that policy, notwithstanding the disaster and disgrace it is sure to bring upon the country. The Republican party, advancing to meet the issue before it is presented, has made a bold and ringdeclaration in favor of sound money and maintaining the gold standard. It remains to be seen whether the enemies of national credit, national honor and national prosperity will be more successful now than they were in 1864. At that time the caused the supporters of the Chicago platform to be known as the "Peace with Disonor" party. This year the advocates of free silver coinage should be known as the cheap money and disaster party.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH PRESS. The Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Jones, who carried the tariff bill through the Sen ate which has brought ruin to several in dustries and general loss to wage earners, reported to have remarked that he had ticed that "the British press was approving the St. Louis money platform," the inference being that British interests in this country would be promoted by a recogni-

It is a good time to remark that all those who favored the Wilson bill and the present Gorman tariff law received the appro-Cleveland campaign while the Wilson and years ago, and no one knew what had be-

brought prosperity to several British indusfrom the House, would have been a perfect godsend to Great Britain and other Eurogood position to get as early a view as pean countries, the Gorman law has been of greater advantage to foreign competitors than anything which has occurred in this country for years. And yet in 1894 the the American markets to foreign competiand enterprise by the McKinley law. The British press has applauded the free-trade programme of the Democratic party

> It is doubtful if the British press has applauded the declaration for a gold standard, and if it has it is more doubtful if it interest in Great Britain. Few of our coin bonds are held in Europe. British loans are made chiefly to corporations which have issued gold bonds. No country is more menaced by cheap silver than Great Britain. Rothschild, when he presented his proposition to the last monetary conference to secure a larger use of silver, was prompted by a desire to arrest the depreciation of silver. India is saturated with depreciated British enterprise and commerce in that quarter. Years ago British financiers made no secret of their desire to have the United States assume the responsibility for the world of the free coinage of silver. British capitalists would make more out of the rise in the price of silver that would follow the adoption of its free coinage than any other people, because they are the world's speculators. Free-trade manufacturers in Europe would all be benefited by a change of money basis which would reduce the present duties, now on the gold basis, from 25 to 50 per cent., according to the price of

So, on the whole, there is good reason to believe that the great money and manufacturing interests in England would be gratified to have the United States join China, India and Japan as silver-money countries. Great Britain has always prospered at the preciated money the badge of their inferiority. Its commercial interests would like to have the United States assume that

In 1892, on the platform which Senator Teller, at that time, said was satisfactory to the silver States, only two of them, Montana and Wyoming, gave their votes to the Republican candidates. Senator Teller's State, Colorado, voted for Weaver, as did Idaho and Nevada, while California gave eight votes to Cleveland and one to Harrison. Thus, the candidate standing on "the platform satisfactory to the silver States" received seven elective votes, while the other candidates received cighteen.

A few Republicans who have been preaching the necessity of protection for years, but are now believers in a silvermoney standard, have an opportunity to show their fellow-citizens whether they are more devoted to protection for all American industries than they are to the interests of the producers and owners of silver bullion. If they go with the latter

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Con Game. "James," asked the dignified friend of "Yep," said Jimmy, "when I can't con

The Insistent Heathen. "Still taking up collections to send flan-

nels to the heathen?" asked the sarcastic "Oh, dear, no," answered the earnest woman. "They insist on getting bicycles now before they will even think of becom-

A Man of Resource. "I come to see if I could git 50 cents to

go and see my pore old father," said the ragged one, doubtfully. "Say!" said the client, "you must have forgotten that you had told me you were "Orphan? Oh, yes. This here half dollar

is to git into a Spiritualist meetin'." Constant in One Thing.

Fair woman faints away no more, Nor essays the pathetics; She's not the shrinking thing of yore-She goes in for athletics. A full, free stride that's almost bold Succeeds the high-heel wriggle,

But in one way she's as of old-

She has the same old giggle ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Julia C. Daly, of Chicago, has given real estate in that city valued at \$10,000 to Commander Booth's volunteers. Professor Roentgen's great-grandfather was a cabinet maker whose works were so famous that Goethe alludes to them in his fairy story, "The New Melusina," written

The Duc de Noailles, whose appointment to the French embassy at Berlin is much talked about, although he is sixty-six, an ardent cyclist, and may be seen daily plying the pedals in the less crowded quarters of the Bois de Boulogne.

A wealthy hatter asked George Grossmith, the comedian, at a ball, "Hello, Mr. Grossmith! What are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little funniments-eh?" "No," replied Mr. Grossmith: "are you going to sell any of your

Queen Victoria is no longer able to walk out to see her old friends, the cottagers. a matter of fact, she cannot take any walking exercise and can only cross the room with the assistance of her stick and an attendant. Otherwise her activity is as great as ever, her memory accurate and

her need of sleep less. According to the Jewish Chronicle, Baron Edmond de Rothschild has established another colony in Palestine. The new colony, which is situated in Galilee, not far from Damascus, consists of a village of 3,000 acres, with many springs, and the sources of the river Jordan. This settlement will be colonized by fifty farm laborers of tried

The Duke of Argyle, the sole survivor of years ago drew up and contracted treaty of Paris, the basis of Britain's subsequent dealings with Turkey, has, in a nall volume soon to be issued by John Murray supplied the want of a brief narrative of the chain of events which have led to the position now held by Britain with regard to the Eastern question.

An English paper tells a story of the late Earl of Portarlington, who was always forgetting the names of people whom he had met. Once, on receiving a gracious nod from Queen Victoria at a Marlborough house garden party, accompanied by a few ords of kindly inquiry after his health, replied: "You are very kind, madam; your face seems strangely familiar to me but for the life of me I cannot remember

The Frankfurter Zeitung has a very ap preciative article on Elizabeth Ney, a de scendant of Marshal Ney, who mysteriously disappeared from Europe twenty-six ome of her until her return to Berlin a culptor, King Ludwig II, Bismarck, Gari-baldi, Liebig, Grimm and Schopenhauer

eled the only existing bust of Schoper hauer, and was the only woman concernin cordial admiration in his letters. After leaving Europe, Miss Ney settled in the capital

of Texas, where she presided over an art German sculptors are making an outcry through the Berlin newspapers because Mrs. Cadwallader Guild, an American, has been commissioned to model two allegorifigures, representing respectively "Posts" and "Telegraphs," to be placed on the postoffice building at Magdeburg, such a commission, anyway, can be but a meager offset to the extraordinary proportion of work entrusted to German scuiptors in the United States.

As the mite the widow offered Brought a blessing sweet and rare, And the riches of the Dives Was not worth a pauper's prayer-So I smile when men mark "failure"

O'er the life of any man: For the acme of all greatness Is to do the best we can. -Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

MR. PLATT WAS "IN IT." He Came, Saw and Knocked Mr. Han-

na Out. Washington Post. It appears, then, that Mr. Platt-Hon. Thomas C. Platt, ex-Senator from New York-is not so much of a back number is was supposed. When he first arrived St. Louis, some days ago, he found Hon. Mark Hanna in charge of the whole game. The inner sanctuary of Hanna's suite was a veritable joss house, where all the Republican priests were kneeling and sending up perpetual prayer and in-cense. Nobody noticed Platt. There was none so poor to do him reverence. wandered about without molestation, sizing up the situation and smiling affabiy to olf as he heard from the McKinley mple the noise of prayer and adulation. When Hanna was informed of Platt's arrival he looked bored, as though annoyed at being interrupted in the midst of his great national thoughts by such a trump-Kinley strikers heard of it they seemed sorry that poor Platt should have taken so much trouble for nothing. And for arly two days no one would admit that Platt's presence at St. Louis was of the

espectively? Who has won the real fight at St. Louis? Hanna went forth from Cleveland flushed with victory, contemptuous of opposition and especially emptuous as regarded New York, which State, he took the pains to declare, did not concern him in the least. He went forth a conqueror, whom none could possibly have the temerity to resist, and he took possession of the apartment at St is, where, in the inner sanctuary, he sat like a pudgy joss upon his throne and listened to the prayers and the petitions went forth from New York, a plain, assuming, silent man. abashed before the diamond shirt button of the hotel clerk, and he thanked the Mc-Kinley bell boy who showed him to his modest rooms. He passed almost unnoticed in the riotous magnificence of the McKinley demonstrations, and he shrank into corners to let the boastful procession pass along. He said a few words here an there to other humble and unregarded ersons, and he thought a great deal, and made no sort of noise. But to-day, Platt, representing the gold men of the want a plain straightforward, honest and courageous declaration of party principle, has brushed away the cowardly and faint-hearted straddle of which Mr. Hanna was the exponent and apostle, and all of Mr. Han-na's arrogance and bluster has fallen from him like a domino from a weary

Mr. Platt has won his fight on the only question of serious and overshadowing importance to the country. What has Mr.

A Remark by Fairbanks.

It is not to be expected that the tempo rary chairman of a political convention will utter much that anybody will care to man Fairbanks, of the St. Louis convention, did make one memorable utterance vesterday when he said that a bill "which was too base for Mr. Cleveland to approve was too rotten for the approval of the American people." The bill which he had in his mind was the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, which the President refused to sign because of what was done to it by the sugartrust Senate; but the statement was a general one and fits the river and harbor bill just as well as it does the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. It fits, also, the private pension bills which the President has been compelled to veto. It is gratifying to have this public declaration from a man highly hon-ored by the Republican party that every one of those bills-for the vetoing of which Mr. Cleveland has been unsparingly denounced by the Republican press-was "too rotten for the approval of the American people."

The School System.

Philadelphia North American. So far as an outsider can judge, the conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that the curriculum is one of such perfection as to be adapted only to idealy perfect conditions. If every teacher were an educational genius, if every pupil were as bright as the brightest, if class were no larger than it ought to be the attainment of the best results, and if every boy and girl went steadily through the course from the kindergarten to the graduating class of the high school present course of study and the methods of its application would be all right. But, as every one knows, these ideal conditions do not exist, and a system which pre-supposes their existence is necessarily ill-adapted to the actual state of things in a world where the ideal is somethin imagined and never met with. The publischool system of instruction is in urgent need of being harmonized with actualities.

Boss Platt's Personality.

Springfield Republican. At sixty-two years of age Mr. Platt appears to a stranger as a sad, slick, quiet-looking man, with the gestures of an undersallow-faced, with a stoop in his shoulders. They say that these days he looks worried that his eyes are sunken and that when conversing he is apt to go off into a brown study. Is this his Waterloo? For twenty years he has been engaged in more desper ate battles and has suffered more disappointments than any other boss of the first are again crowding hard upon him, and his desperation in this struggle may signify his own realization of the danger.

Silver Paper Satisfied.

San Francisco Chronicle. Whatever action may be taken by the Louis convention on the question silver one thing is certain. If McKinley is nominated and elected he will work honestly and faithfully to bring about an inational monetary agreement, for he is firm believer in the principles of bimetallism. Under the circumstances there is a greater probability of a speedy settlement of the monetary question by a Republican administration than there could possible be under Democratic rule, for a Democratic President would inevitably be controlled by Wall street, no matter what the platform of his party might have been.

No Use for Kickers. San Francisco Chronicle (Silver.)

The Republican who is constantly singing "I won't play in your back yard" is not much of a Republican, and it will make precious little difference when election day comes whether he is in the game or not. There are plenty enough who be-lieve in standing by the principles of the party to neutralize the growlings of those whose Republicanism consists chiefly in bossing things.

The Purpose Was Not Righteous. Detroit Tribune. If the opponent of Platt had been in-

pired by a righteous purpose there would sincere regret over their ill-success in rebuking his political methods, but when their antagonism is inspired by a desire to exalt a new and more powerful and dan-gerous dictator, their discomfiture only excites the contempt which it deserves.

One Advantage.

Mark Hanna has a great advantage over presidential booms. He is sure his man

Washington Post.

will accept.

Detroit Tribune Too late the McKinleyites discover that they failed to put a weight on Platt when

they turned him down in the contest over Can Take a Vacation. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. As the Congressional Record runs no sporting department, it is able to suspend publication for the summer.

After Long Reflection. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegrap

SILVER THE MEXICAN'S ILL.

A Visit to the Sister Republic is a Good Sound-Money Lesson.

Chicago Chronicle. Disenchanting experience as to the merits of the silver basis of coinage has been gained by W. Grayson Mann, of Chicago, in a recent protracted sojourn in Mexico. where the silver standard prevails. Careful investigation into the conditions in the republic was made by Mr. Mann and he could find no bright phases in the picture. Wages, the purchasing power of money and the lot of the toiler in Mexico are alike

a sure preventive of the silver contagion and a cure for the malady. The trip to Mexico from which Mr. Mann and his wife have just returned was his second visit to the country. He had an insight into the country thirty-seven years ago while on a diplomatic mission for President Buchanan's administration, and he watched its growth and development in the interval. The influx of foreign capital, the introduction of railroads and the operating of its mines have made the country a marvelously rich one, with great possibilities before it. But under the silver standard capital has prospered, while the workersthe actual populace-are in a miserable condition. Mr. Mann converses divertingly

"Mexico furnishes a convincing and valuable object lesson for the man infected with the silver craze," he said last night. 'And it begins at the very borders of the republic. 1 changed \$100 in American y and received a little over \$200 for it in Mexican money. Its purchasing power in nearly every commodity was in a similar proportion, this varying, of course, as the goods bought were domestic or imported. "The subject of labor and wages interested me most, and my inquiries regarding them were most thorough. In every industry I found the wages incredibly low, the tay's work long and the condition of the worker vacillating between semistarvation and a fair degree of comfort. In the silver mines the wages are a little more than 25 cents a day. Some of the most skilled la-borers receive as high as 62 cents a day and a few of the more hazardously employed get 75 cents. But these are exce

Southern States during the past winter.

cases. Agricultural workers are paid from 20 to 25 cents a day. "Twenty-five cents will purchase about the same commodities as 11 cents of our money will. Clothing is cheap and so are articles made by the home workmar, while like, have no duties levied on them. But outside of clothing the necessities of life are very dear in proportion to the wages. "No American workmen could live as the native Mexicans do. They practically carry heir beds with them and live anywhere. They can subsist on next to nothing, perbecause they are forced to and are accustomed to it. In a measure, too, they satisfied. They do not iduige in strikes and they are willing and indusrious. But in the matter of wages they are treated wretchedly, and it is evidently because a debased coinage has destroyed the value of their labor.

"In the centers of population wages are correspondingly low. Skilled workmen in actories receive not exceeding 75 cents a day and that is the value placed on cometent clerks. In a splendid club in one of he large cities the interior work was peculiarly fine. The frescoing and the carved voodwork were evidently done by experts But we were informed that the largest wages paid to any of them were 62 cents a day, and they were glad to get it. "You can see the earmarks of low wages

nade in Mexico sell at rates that would

make a Chicago bargain counter blush Pieces of exquisitely glazed native pottery can be bought for 1 cent, and teapots, sugar bowls and larger pieces of ware are sold for 2 and 3 cents. I bought a bridle, strong and neatly made of some vegeable fiber, for 6 cents. Labor represents the smallest item in the cost of production n Mexico. Silver has reduced the condition of the toiler to a species of slavery "And yet there is fabulous wealth in the republic of Mexico, only waiting to be taken from the ground. The country teems with rich silver mines and its surface has only een scratched. Agriculturally it is not so well off, because the land in many places is arid and water hard to procure. But wherever irrigation can be had the soil is very productive and the small farmer with his

own land is a happy man. If the country lid not have such immense natural wealth I cannot conceive how miserable its peopl would be under existing standards "The American workman would have hard time in a country where wages are as ow as they are in Mexico. He could not live as the natives 40, either as to food or abode, and it is doubtful whether his earnng capacity would be as great. The question arises, If the coinage of the United States were to be free and unlimited silver, would the working man eventually receive poor wages as his brother in Mexico. re the silver basis has been well tested' "No two standards of coinage can exist in a country. It must be either gold or silver. If one compares the silver countries, as Japan, China and Mexico. the gold countries. England and France he must wonder why sensible men in other

respects are crazed as to silver.
"Senator Cameron was in Mexico at the ime I was, but I did not meet him. However, the man who was talked of as a canlidate for President on a silver ticket is no onger a devotee at the shrine of white metal. He saw conditions in Mexico per-haps through different glasses than I did, out the result was the same. He was convinced that free coinage of silver and prosperity do not go together."

TWO UNCLE DICKS.

Chicago Journal.

One Is Highly Honored in Illinois and the Other in Indiana.

There are two Dicks-two "Uncle Dicks" at St. Louis, one of them chairman of the the delegation from Illinois. The Indiana man was born in the same year with Linoln, and was eighty-seven years old on the 9th of the present month. The Illinois man is a youth of seventy-two, who has no liv-ing rival in the affection of the people of this State. In spite of his lack of years he has had much experience both in p and war. He went off to Mexico to fight when he was an enthusiastic boy, and while Uncle Dick Thompson was resting from his hard campaign work for Henry Clay and preparing to fight for his second term in Congress. He was graduated from a law school the year that Taylor was elected President, and by that time Uncle Dick Thompson had become a man of such distinction that he was offered the mission to Austria, which he declin Uncle Dick Oglesby made his first notable elected to the State Senate. He resigned to go to the war, and his record as a soldier good that he came out a major general in 1864, and that fall was elected Governor of the State by a big majority. At the same time Uncle Dick Thompson was chosen presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket. He had been one of the Tippe Canoe Harrison electors way back in 1840. Our Uncle Dick succeeded himself as Governor and then went to the United States Senate. In 1884 he was again elected verpor. Indiana's Uncle Dick was delegate to the national convention of 1868 and 1876. At the latter he was chosen to place Oliver P. Morton, the famous war lovernor, in nomination for the presidency. The following year he entered the Cabine

of President Hayes as Secretary of the Both these men were Southerners by birth, the elder having been born in Virginia, the younger in Kentucky. But their politics, like Lincoln's, has never been hemmed in by sectional lines, and their patriotism has always been as broad as the continent. They are Americans of whom we may all feel proud, and here is hoping that they may lead the delegations from their States in 1900.

Dismuke Ranks Matthews.

The Hon. Myron Deiphobus King, the

amiable young Hoosier who is the private secretary of the Hon. Claude Matthews. has carried his employer's boom to Chicago in a small green carpet sack, and is descanting upon the beauties of the same. "Why." cries Mr. King, running his taper fingers through his tempestuous hair and

New York Sun.

charging his eye with lightning, "he is the most popular Democrat in the country There can be no wish in any just mind to question the popularity of Governor Matthews, or to cast a single pailful of water upon the flaming zeal of his secretary. The truth of history, however, must not be lacopered over with incorrectness. The Hon. Matthews may be second larity among the Democrats of the United States. The Democrat who stands first beyond all possibility of competition is the distinguished living statesman of Georgia, the Hon. Pod Dismuke.

Wallace and Ingalls.

nmittee is General Lew Wallace.

actively he would have little di walking off with the prize, and Indiana would do itself a great honor. He and ex-Senator John J. Ingails dine together times a day at the Planters', and great good time telling each other about the work they are doing for a New York newspaper. They call themselves commis-sioners extraordinary and historians pienipotentiary. General Wallace is a delegate at large and Ingalis expects to be return to the United States Senate from Kansas "I have not been to Washington since left there five years ago," said Mr. Ingalls. "I carried credentials as United States Senator from the State of Kansas the first time visited Washington, and I will never g back until I can carry similar credenti The Senator might have been returned when Senator Plumb died, but he is su; stitious. For that reason he preferred to wait and make his fight to succeed the very poor and nothing thrives but capital. hirsute Pfeffer. From the present outlook Mr. Mann prescribes a trip to Mexico as he is very likely to succeed

THE SILVER CRAZE

A Statement of the Silver Argument by a California Believer.

San Francisco Letter in New York Post. By this time, every one who cares to know about it has discovered that many, and probably the great majority, of Callfornia voters are for silver at 16 to 1, unlimited coinage. The reason is not hard to find. Inexplicable apathy on one side, earnest and constant appeals on the other side, these many years, have done their work. The primaries show plainly that gold, in this young commonwealth founded on the of his experiences in Mexico and in the placer gold of '49, is having the worst of the fight, unless business men organize at

> This is a curious condition of things California reads: "Payable in gold coin." I never saw any other form used. This contract holds in the courts; no one gets money on any other basis. If the silver flood came to-morrow, it would ruin the debtor class in California, for no relief could be given to them. From one standpoint the situation is unfortunate for the friends of gold. They feel themselves so secure in this special contract system that they do not organize to defend the gold it-

As a rule, the newspapers are loudly for silver, and especially so throughout the country districts. The average man one meets is convinced that "more circulating medium" is necessary to his prosperity. I told one the other day that whereas the average yearly yield of all the gold mine of the world was only seven or eight million dollars before the discovery of the California placers, it was now nearly \$200,-606,000 per annum and increasing at the rate of 10 or 12 per cent. per annum; that the cost of production was lowering very fast, so that \$17 now went as far in a mining camp as \$100 used to do; that ore worth only \$3 a ton was now worked at a profit where \$20 rock used to be thrown on the

"If we mined out \$1,000,000,000 of gold every year," he said, "the Wall street hieves would corral it all. They can't corral silver.

"Well, because silver in the money of the asses. Wall street can't get hold of it. I keeps out of the banks. It's in circulation there certainly is no posible line of argument. Here was a resp fellow-citizen, a man of some property, and a supervisor of a county, who evidently held that when a gold-bug secured a dou-ble-eagle he carried it off in his mandibles, ried it in the woods, and kept guard over everywhere. In the stores the articles that it, he and his descendents, till the judgment day, becoming rich by so doing. I thought the mine was worth working a little

"Your view of this money question is very interesting," I observed. "How do you suppose the bankers manage to keep ld out of circulation? "Why, any one can see that. They tie up; they make an artificial searcity. They lock up nine-tenths of the gold that way, so as to get more profit on the rest,

and so as to punish the silver men."
"Well, but the bankers themselves say-" Here I was violently interrupted by equaintance, who exclaimed: "I she this time that bankers are the most norant and conceited of all persons ing financial matters. The people have no business to take the evidence of a banker on anything relating to money affairs. this fellow-citizen, while perfectly willing to go to a blacksmith, a physician, or lawyer for information respecting ironfirmly convinced that a golden eagle not only sworn by secret midnight oaths, taken in some Domdaniel caverns, to ruin the reputation of silver, but was wholly ignorant of the problems involved in the affair. Personally, he might be a pretty good fellow (though this my acquaintance doubted, his business being so wicked. Occasionally, a banker stood out for the liberation of silver, but the life of such a man was really not safe among his asso clates. (In none of this does the chronicle

"I tell you," he went on with extreme wish I was President of this I would run it for the people get up a crowd of fellows the thought the same as I do, and spend all our time traveling from city to city, getting the views of everybody-not the big bugs, but the workingmen, the poor farm ers, clear down to the bootblacks. We would say, 'What do you want, Jim and Jack and Tom?' And whatever they told us, we would start in and do it for them. Every man of them wants more money in his pocket, higher wages, livelier times, you know.

"I see exactly your idea. But suppose you were President (of the whole country, mind you) and an ignorant bootblack wanted something you were positively sure would work evil, and nothing else? Suppose you child wanted to swallow prussic acid? Sup-

voters know what they need. Don't I know when I'm hungry? Isn't this governmen for the people? I tell you, besides, we've got to have laws that every idle man shall e employed on public improvements." Several young men listened eagerly to this, and drew a little closer. The speaker saw his opportunity, and enlarged upo the topic. High protection-twice as hig as ever before-free silver, and the expenditure of whatever money is necessary employ every idle man in America, at not less than a dollar and a half a day. "That's what we want," said the young men, and the party went off together. I have written thus far in/mere paraarase of one conversation among many, from what one sees and hears, it looks serious. Men must choose sides. Selfish arrow, ignorant though this silver tall has long seemed, it is spreading fast. In essence it seems the desire for governmental help, for corn-money, public games, Roman imperiali in under new names. Sor of us, who are willing to be called oldfashioned, believe that the Nation never been in greater peril than now, but we confidently expect to see gold standard tariff-for-revenue ideas win in the end, becoming the settled policy of the United

Who does not remember Lowell's mem-orable poem. "The Washers of the Shroud?" The Ancient Three, when questioned of the fate of our Nation, say: "Hath he let vultures climb his eagle's

To make Jove's bolts purveyors of their Hath he the many's plaudits found mor Than wisdom? Held opinion's wind for Then let him hearken for the doomster's

These are great words, written for one heartrending trial; they fit as well the present crisis, when the jungle is full of Bandarlog statesmen.

He Met a Georgia Colonel.

St. Louis Special. George E. Matthews, the editor of the tuffalo Express, original McKinley man rom Erie county, met a Georgia colo he Southern Hotel Saturday, Mr. Matthews has about the worst case of Plattbreadth of New York, and he loses no opportunity to denounce the Tioga chieftal anything about the matter or not. Th Georgia colonel is a gentleman, sah, and h fidn't care a cuss about the internal pol ics of New York State, but being a gentleman it was necessary for him to listen to the tale of the Buffaio man. In the course of the talk Mr. Matthews flung both fists and feet, and one of his boots bruised the carefully rolled umbrella of the Georgia olonel, leaving a streak of dust. The coonel looked at his umbrelia and looked at Mr. Matthews, evidently expecting an apology, which, not being forthcoming, he calmly lifted the umbrelia, wiped the dust off on Mr. Matthews's coat, and, turning "I bid you good-day, sah." leaving thews too autonished even to protes